THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2 24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
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The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3. 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 17
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 36

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SPACE.	1M.	3M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ATTORNEY-A-T-LAW,
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Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

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May 26—1y.

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apr 19, '78-1y* o o w l

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Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in. march 15, '78-3m Dur

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Her Own Words.
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.
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Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.
Mrs. C. KRAPE, 68 West Baltimore street.

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Safe and Sure.
MR. H. R. STEVENS,
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Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
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The Best Spring Medicine.
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Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cancerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DISMORE, 19 Russel street.

VEGETINE
What is Needed,
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.
Dear Sir,—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State st., Boston.

VEGETINE.
All Have Obtained Relief.
SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.
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Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

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PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
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STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.
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Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
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Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
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WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,
The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Philia." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 16, N. 4th st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-1y nr

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G. A. HERRING
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(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

Miscellaneous.

ABUSING THE CHILDREN.

BY TIMOTHY TITCOMB.

Nothing can excite the indignation of a man of sensibility like the abuse of a child. To see a delicate and helpless child in the hands of a brutal father or mother, receiving stripes or bruises, administered without reason or conscience, will bring on an attack of inward profanity in the most pious of us. I witnessed an instance of this in the suburbs, the other day. A big, burly laborer took a dirty urchin across his knee, and split a thick shingle on the fruit of his loins as if he were getting up kindling wood for the next morning's fire, while the poor boy yelled with anguish. I could have roasted the brute on his own hearth, without turning him. It is an outrageous abuse, alto to terrify a child. Oh! the spooks and bugbears which children of quick imaginations are sure to see at night, in belated walks or in lonely beds! Curses on the careless or cruel men and women who have filled their minds with these horrible figments!

'Ah! that is one of the things I am very particular about," exclaims the father or mother who is reading this article. 'I never punish,' says another; 'I never appeal to a child's fears; and 'I permit no one to fill my child's brains with horrible stories,' says a third. Not one of these nice people who read *The Home Weekly* would plead guilty to the charge of abusing his or her children. I presume you love your children—that, indeed, you are foolishly fond of them; and now I wish to tell you of a way in which the kindest parents may abuse their children, as really and as injuriously as the most inconsiderate or the most brutal.

I wish to speak particularly of the abuse of little girls. A little girl is, or may be, or ought to be, the sweetest creature on all the round earth. She comes nearest in her gentleness, and simplicity, her truthfulness, her utter artlessness, to the angels, of all that is born of woman and bred in the world. The more a woman can keep of her childhood's simplicity, truthfulness heartiness, and all the traits that characterize her childhood, the better will she be. A woman who has reached her womanly estate, and remains as a child in all but strength and wisdom, is exactly that woman which the good King Solomon (a man of large experience and remarkable opportunities for observation) did not find 'in a thousand.'

How, then, are our sweet little girls abused? Let me tell you. But first let me say a few words touching general principles. There are proprieties of dress growing out of the nature of these precious little prattlers that an unsophisticated taste will always observe. There are women whom all ornament is entirely inconsistent with their style of beauty and character. A little rustic cottage among the trees cannot be improved by elaborateness of architectural adornment. Such ornament is inharmonious with the character of the dwelling and the nature of its surroundings. And so it is with a little girl. A little girl is simple in her character and simple in her character and simple in her style of beauty; and all elaborateness of dress and excess of personal adornment, when applied to her, are utterly offensive and irredeemably vulgar. Now will you walk out with me into the streets of any of our cities or large towns on a sunny afternoon or on a pleasant Sunday morning, and take a look at the passing juvenile toilets? What a beflowered, beribboned, befeathered, becurled, begummed and bedazzling procession of animated dolls in short frocks and tasselled bootstrings do we behold! It is amusing to see the amount of costly raiments that the fond idolatry or foolish pride of parents has piled upon these little persons. Plumes that cost their weight in greenbacks, flowers that mimic the most gorgeous work of June, ribbons broad enough and long enough to make a waist for their little bodies, and millinery fussiness enough for an ambitious old dowager, load them down.

The abuse of these children consists, mainly, in the sophistication of their plastic tastes, and the awakening in their young natures of a love of personal adornment. I have seen a simple child, or one who was once and might have remained a simple child, stand and 'prink' before a glass lost in admiration of her pretty things; then go out upon the street, and by every motion of her head show that the supreme subject of her thoughts was the load of dry goods she was carrying; and then betray by her manners the terrible fact that the value that she set upon herself and upon all the little girls she met, was graduated by the value of the apparel which she and they respectively wore. If that child had not been the victim of a gross parental abuse, more permanent in its injury than any that the laborer's shingle could inflict, then I am much mistaken. A love of finery once fixed in the mind of a little girl, she has received an injury which later good sense and a corrected taste will never entirely eradicate. From the depth of my heart I pity a child who cannot be so far a child as to forget her clothes; and I pity those misguided parents whose unconscious cruelty has fastened upon her an appetite which transforms her into a vain little fool.

'Well, how shall we dress them?' Dress them as you feed them—simply. You do not crowd their young stomachs with strong meats, or stimulating spices, or rich confections. If you do, you only double your cruelty. If you do, you are working upon their bodies as foul an injury as you are upon their souls. You are corrupting a healthy palate as you are a healthy taste. A little girl is not a woman, and the more you put the adornments of woman upon her, the more do you spoil her in the eyes of all sensible men and women, and injure her character as a child. Not in this way is the strong, pure-hearted, simple-minded, noble English maiden raised. Our American girls are all aching to become women, and hurrying to pile on every symbol of womanhood before the time. They are bred to a love of finery from the cradle; and the brightest dream of their early years is to reach the time when they can count their jewels, and exercise their own fancies in millinery and mantuamaking. Growing into womanhood with this love of dress, they marry for money, or ruin husbands whose means are limited. I do not prescribe what a child shall wear. I say only that strong, simple garments, adapted to the season, are such as all children ought to wear. If ornaments are wanted for a gala day, what prettier or more appropriate than flowers which perish with the using? A little girl in a white dress, with a rose in her hair, is as pretty as a little girl can be, and the more unconscious she is that she has even a rose upon her head, the more attractive is she to every pure taste.

There is, unfortunately, more than one way in which the love of finery is bred in a child. A little girl is much in the house, and much in the society of the ladies of the house, whoever they may be. I beg leave to inquire of the mothers of my little friends what subject they are accustomed to hear discussed most frequently, and with the most intense personal interest. I was a boy who loved most to be out of doors, and, in later years, I have spent more time in the library than in the parlor; and I ask, therefore, for information. I think that at odd times in my life I have heard allusions made to dress among my lady acquaintances; and it has been intimated to me by those who ought to know, that there is no subject so absorbing and of such constant interest in female circles as that of personal adornment.

This may be a slander, but I am afraid that it is not; and if not, how natural is it that the child who witnesses this devotion to dress in its mother, or its adult acquaintances, should grow up with the impression that personal adornment is the great end of life. How many a mother owes it to her own vanity and vulgarity that her little one teases her for trinkets and finery that she can poorly afford, and would gladly dispense with, but which she finds it hard in her motherly sympathy to deny her. How many family circles are there which are little more than schools of personal vanity, where girls are trained to a love of dress from the date of their first consciousness of the difference between a rag and a ribbon. And this I declare to be a terrible abuse, which leaves its mark upon the soul while life lasts.

I do not assert that all fondness for dress in children springs from parental planting and fostering, or from home influence and example. Children are thrown into associations with their neighbors, and they notice differences of dress, and come quickly to learn among their mates that dress has much to do with the social standing. They cannot understand that overdress is vulgar; so they beg for articles that will place them upon an equal footing with their mates, and many a mother, against her own best judgment, yields to the urgent entreaty of her loved ones, and gives them only what will only feed a base appetite that grows upon its food. It is very, very hard to deny the strong wish of a much-beloved child, but there is always cruelty in gratifying it when harm lies in the graification. Thus the cruelty of one's neighbor to her little daughter is also cruelty by that neighbor to mine or to yours, and that over-dressed child may spoil a neighborhood, or do it serious damage.

The girl is mother of the woman, as the boy is father of the man; and we are training up in America a race of women who will be as much more devoted to dress than their mothers, as their mothers excel in their love of personal adornments to the women of the last generation. The nation is prosperous. Multitudes of men acquire sudden wealth who know no way of giving expression to their freshly won independence save in expensive establishments and costly dress. They do not lavish their money upon themselves, but they give their wives a free rein and these pile the dry goods and jewelry upon themselves and their daughters. This is the way of declaring their position, and advertising their vulgarity; but they have an influence upon the young and easily dazzled minds, and help to vitiate a taste already sufficiently corrupt. Fashion, imported monthly from a nation of the most frivolous women under heaven, sweeps everything into its vortex; and all chastity of taste, all discrimination of propriety and fitness, all consultation of position and ability and all consideration of the paramount interests and duties of womanhood are lost. Into this vortex of vanity and worldliness we are bearing our daughters by every excitement of and ministry to their taste for finery and vulgar display. Is it not cruel? Don't you feel more kindly toward the laborer with the shingle than you did? I do.

Let me not be misunderstood. I love beauty in children, in women, and in their apparel. What I desire to see is beauty, beauty without vain display; beauty that shall not exalt these perishable persons above the imperishable spirits which inhabit them; beauty of dress that shall be the natural efflorescence of simple tastes and pure instincts and modest minds; beauty that attracts without dazzling, and pleases without exciting jealousy in the beholder or vanity in the possessor. This is the sort of beauty I like, and you, and everybody who knows anything. So take care of those little girls of yours with millinery. They are to marry our boys one of these days, and for one I feel particular about my grand children being related to fools on the mother's side.'

Why Women Should Read.

Laying aside the thought of our own rest and comfort, let us look a little higher. *For the children's sake we must make the most of ourselves.* Many an unselfish mother has said, "Oh, I cannot take all this time, there are so many things to do for the children. She does not realize that she may do more for them in the end by cultivating herself than if she spends all her time on clothes and cooking. A generosity which makes the recipient weak or selfish is not a blessing but a curse. Have you not seen grown up sons who snubbed their mother's opinions in the same breath with which they called her to bring her slippers? The meek little woman has "trotted around" to wait on them so long that they have come to think that that is all she is good for. Their sisters keep "Ma" in the background because she "hasn't a bit of style," and is "so uncultivated," forgetting that she has always worn shabby clothes that they might wear fine ones; that her hands have become horny with hard work that theirs might be kept soft and white for the piano, and that she has denied herself books

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 3d, 1878.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Ten Per Cent. Discount.

There is scarcely no profit on a newspaper at $2.00 a year. It just about pays expenses. Job work and advertising are what supply the printers with bread and butter. As we receive a fair share of these, we have concluded to reduce the price of subscription, on *certain conditions*. That times are hard and money scarce, are facts that are realized by no one more than by newspaper men. Therefore, in order to furnish a paper at the lowest price, for the benefit of our patrons, and to secure new subscribers and payment in advance for our own benefit, we will allow *a discount of 10 per cent.* to all subscribers, on condition that the payment is made *in advance*, making the price of the paper in that way only $1 80 *a year*. Names of new subscribers must be accompanied with the cash. Old subscribers will be allowed twenty days to renew at this rate, after the year already paid for has expired. This special offer does not change the price of subscription, and those who are in arrears will not be entitled to the reduction until they pay up what they now owe. A promise to pay *in a few days* will not square accounts, and we shall adhere rigidly to the above arrangement, with the privilege of returning to our regular rates whenever the money panic shall have ended. tf

A WORD TO CANDIDATES.

It is seldom in the history of our County when there were so many offices to be filled the same year, and never before we believe were there so many aspirants willing to fill them. All this portends a campaign of unusual activity, and probably of extraordinary virulence. In fact some candidates have been laying ropes for years for a nomination in 1878, and names have been announced at an unusually early date.

We have always opposed the practice of traveling the county to solicit votes, on the ground that it is the duty of citizens to ascertain for themselves from independent sources the qualifications of a candidate. Such a plan would save expense to the candidate, and put a poor man on an equality with a rich one. But such a plan is almost impracticable, because no rule could restrain a man from leaving his home,—on the pretext of business perhaps—and the only remedy rests in the common sense of the people. The trouble is that through years of bad teaching many of our people feel slighted if each and every candidate does not call upon them to press his claims and receive the customary promise, though many others would prefer not to be interrupted in their work, nor to listen to the abuse of opponents and self praise of the anxious seeker.

Another evil of electioneering is that every hotel and saloon, irrespective of party is made a rallying point for thirsty freemen, who drink impartially with each man who comes along, and promise all. In fact, at one point, the landlord has a man on look out, who, when he sees a candidate coming, blows a horn to rally the thirsty. The unfortunate candidate dare not pass; and after treating around is not sure of one vote.

This traveling around also begets the habit of spending money among supposed influential men to bring out votes, to treat on the day of election or to come out as delegates. This is wrong in both candidate and recipient: in the first, because it shows he is unfit for the office, and if elected would make up his expenses by extortionate fees from the people; in the latter because he is bought with a price—and in many instances takes bribes from all comers—and each succeeding year goes for the man with the largest pile.

True, to prevent this our Rules provide that:

Rule XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, (query, is whisky a "valuable thing?") or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or corrupting or attempting to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same.

Rule XIX. It it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing, to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention or to election as a delegate for a period of two years.

Another thought and we close: No person should be a candidate who is not an honorable, upright person. No man who spreads slanders, or exaggerates the faults of his opponents is such. It is a covert, dirty, sneaking way of injuring the reputation of an absent man who cannot defend himself. It leads to bad blood and dissension, and should be frowned down by every good citizen. If necessary let every man plead his own cause, but he should not blacken the character of his opponent. We trust our candidates in all parties will heed these admonitions.

President Hayes and wife were the guests of the Philadelphia Union League last week. During the visit it seems that Mrs. Hayes was present at a gathering where claret punch was served up. On hearing of this the Mrs R. B. Hayes Temperance society of Washington immediately held a meeting and changed its name. That is carrying reform a little too far. As a guest Mrs. Hayes might as well have informed her host that he must have mutton instead of roast turkey, as to object to the beverage that was furnished the company. The *Times* thinks the fool killers in Washington have not been doing their duty lately.

Lycoming Democrats have chosen E. P. Allen, H. H. Martin, and William Montgomery Delegates to the State Convention, instructed to vote for Dill for Governor and Reighard for Lieutenant Governor.

THE PRESIDENCY.

An effort is now being made in Congress to pass a bill to reopen the Presidential count, on the strength of the recent developements of fraud in the seating of Hayes. While it has been universally believed that R. B. Hayes was not elected President of the United States, and that Samuel J. Tilden was, no one is any more certain of it now than before these disclosures were made.

We are not in sympathy with the attempt to reopen this grave question. R. B. Hayes was declared to be the President by a commission organized by the highest authority in the land. In the formation of that Commission the Democrats in Congress acquiesced, and thus pledged their word that they would abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission. However partisan, however unjust that decision may have been, it is the duty of the Democratic party to keep their word. There is no doubt now, and never was any, that Florida, South Carolina and Louisana gave a majority for Tilden. The Electoral Commission by virtue of authority vested in it by Congress found otherwise in the face of the facts brought before them, and Hayes was declared to be the Chief Executive of the nation. It is too late to argue that Congress had no power to organize such commission, and now after more than a year has passed, it is too late to attempt to open the investigation and to unseat Hayes by after discovered evidence. Hayes is guilty of connivance in the fraud by which he stole the White House, and he is reaping his just reward by finding the backs of all law loving citizens turned upon him. His own party has deserted him, and if he has a concience, its prickings must be very unpleasant when he contemplates the fact that the nation knows the miserable trickery by which he attained his honors, and that he holds his office against a majority of over a half million. But we must not attempt to right a wrong by doing a greater. An attempt to unseat Hayes would be revolutionary. It would unsettle the entire business of the country, and possibly lead to greater evils than this nation has ever known. We must bear the yoke for three years, and in the mean time let Congress pass such laws as will prevent a repetition of the great Presidential Fraud.

THE SOUTHERN CONFESSIONS.

FLORIDA VOTED FOR TILDEN.

Judge McLin, one of the members of the Returning Board of Florida, has given a sworn statement to the public, reciting the details of the election frauds perpetrated in Florida to transfer the electoral vote of that State from Tilden to Hayes. He says:

If the board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, defining the powers and duties of the board in reference to throwing out precincts, since rendered, there is no question of the fact that Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida. Excluding the return from Baker county, which was counted and which I have since learned from the parties who made it was a falsely manufactured return, and including the true return which corresponded with the precinct returns of that county, would certainly have given the State to Mr. Tilden. Archer precinct, No. 2, Alachua county, was included in the count. The fraud committed in this precinct was not shown to the board by the Democratic lawyers, although a contest was made and much attention given to this precinct; but I have recently learned from the Republican leader of that county that after the returns had been brought to Gainesville, the county-seat, 219 votes were added to the returns by the inspectors and clerk of said precinct. In Leon county 74 small Republican ballots were stuffed into the ballot-box at precinct No. 9; yet it was made to appear, even to the satisfaction of the Democratic member of the board, that these were not false ballots. Subsequent confession shows that they were stuffed into the box. I had seen Joseph Bowes, one of the inspectors, have tickets similar to them a few days before the election, and cautioned him against their use, unless they were generally adopted, and I afterward learned he had given them up. In Jefferson county, in a certain precinct, at which Mr. J. Bell was inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the board. The confession of J. Bell, since made to me, discloses the fact that had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer return, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon county, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson county, aggregating 393 votes, been rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts, which were excluded for irregularity and illegality, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible, that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, and not Mr. Hayes.

HAYES COGNIZANT OF THE FRAUD.

In making this statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any mere motives to sustain them. I am free to admit that viewing things as I now do, and remembering that Mr. Hayes was continually inspiring his personal friends and trusted agents by every means in his power to secure for him the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana and believing it to have been a conscious wrong on his part, done with knowledge that he had not been elected, as his subsequent repudiation of Governor Packard, whose title was bound up in his own, and his willful and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election has shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes has denied the validity of his own title in denying Governor Packard's. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing he believed them unworthy and tainted with a fraud; yet he holds on to the Presidency, which, in his own opinion, was secured by this very fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends through fear of being ousted from an office that he believed he never was elected to by the people. Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them facts, and leave my motives to a higher tribunal.

SAMUEL B. McLIN.

The above was signed and sworn to before the Clerk of Thomas county, Ga.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DENNIS.

The confession of Judge McLin is corroborated by the statement of Captain Dennis, given in person to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Dennis has been a Republican Senator for eight consecutive years was chairman of the Republican committee of Alachua county and president of the Board of Commissioners. He says:

"I don't mind saying that I am certain the State of Florida went for Tilden on the face of the returns, and that he should have had it. I will go further, and say there has not been a time in the past three months when, if I had been convinced that crushing proof of the fact that Tilden carried the State would turn Hayes out and give Tilden his rights, I would not have gladly furnished such proof. I knew that if my proof went before Congress no man could stand up and vote to keep Hayes in his seat. I told 'Uncle Ben' (General Butler) what I could do, and while he thinks Hayes should be turned out, he thought it best to wait till some action had been taken by Congress in the matter. I talked with Senator Hamlin about it also."

PRESIDENT HAYES KNEW ALL.

"Did the President know that you had these facts in reserve?"

"Of course he did, all the time. Noyes and the rest of them told him. I met him frequently and he always treated me very kindly, saying he had been told about me. He gave me notes to the departments asking that I be given a place. I wanted to be an auditor, and I declined three places, holding one only a few weeks."

"Why, then, do you oppose Hayes?"

"Because he is a traitor to the party that put him in, and treated my friends badly. As Conkling says, if the country only knew Hayes as well as Congress does he would be despised on all sides. Noyes knew of every movement that was made in Florida and Hayes knew it through him. I know this to be true, and can show it when the time comes."

A Degredation of Justice.

Judge Stanton yesterday consummated the most atrocious perversion of justice that has ever been perpetrated in a Pennsylvania Court by the sentence of Mr. Pauli to solitary confinement in prison for the term of two years The speech of the District Attorney in obeying the mandate of the Court was a fitting record for an honest prosecutor to make, and the stump speech to the agrarian groundlings that was hissed from the very throne of justice in unblushing mendacity, was the most humiliating degradation of judicial authority that ever shamed our Commonwealth. Mr. Pauli was convicted of the grave crime of forgery by the exhaustive efforts of influences which are bred only in the very slums of lawlessness. With a blameless character maintained for years in his community, he was declared guilty of an offense for which there was no rational motive and no adequate evidence, and the very essence of the crime was clearly disproved by the testimony of four witnesses, including the admissions of the prosecutor himself. The alleged forgery consisted of an alteration made in a contract of lease between Pauli and Johnson, and the evidence of every person present—Mr. Pauli, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Porter and even Mr. Johnson himself—established the fact that the addition to the lease was inserted by Mr. Pauli before Johnson signed it, and that Johnson was distinctly and fully told of it before he executed it. On this point Messrs. Pauli, Goodrich and Porter entirely agree, and Mr. Johnson, the prosecutor, said, as we find it in the short-hand report: "I recollect that there was something said about it while I stood there at the desk, but whether it was before I signed it or after I am not prepared to say." Again he said: "He (Pauli) never said anthing about it (the addition to the lease) only at the time the lease was signed." Thus every man present directly or collaterally testified to Mr. Pauli's innocence of the crime, and yet he is convicted because, as Judge Stanton yesterday said in his disgraceful harangue from the bench, the lesson had to be taught that wealth and social position are not desirable attributes to possess within the jurisdiction of his court. The Supreme Court will doubtless check the infamy of Judge Stanton, so far as it intended a monstrous wrong against Mr. Pauli, but is it possible that such a mockery of manhood shall continue to degrade the administration of justice in Pennsylvnia—*Times.*

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—E. B. Sturgis, counsel for F. S. Pauli, the party whom Judge Stanton, of Luzerne, sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday, arrived in this city last night. He called on Judge Paxson early this morning. The judge immediately upon application granted an allocatur, which in the law means allowed a writ of error, and stay of execution, and admitted the prisoner to bail.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1878.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which will probably pass the House to-morrow or next day, covers an amount some fifteen hundred thousand dollars less than the estimates. It also provides for such changes in several Departments as will result in an annual saving of about that amount.

General Banning and others will try to have his Army Reorganization bill made part of the Army Appropriation bill. This will be done with a view to forcing the Senate to accept the reduction in the Army desired by the House.

One of the last acts of the House of the 44th Congress was to adopt a resolution to the effect that Samuel J. Tilden was and R. B. Hayes was not elected President. The confession of McLin of the Florida Board of canvassers goes far towards proving the truth of that resolution. No more astonishing confession was ever made than that of McLin. He confesses to doing, under excitement and by reason of pressure from personal friends of Mr. Hayes, certain wrong acts which gave the vote of Florida to Hayes. It is safe to say of it that if McLin had made this statement prior to the final decision of the Electoral Commission, that Commission would not have dared to return Hayes as elected. This being the fact, and the Electoral bill providing that the rejected candidate shall not be denied the right to appeal to the Courts, it would not seem improper or unreasonable, if the case, after investigation, is as now stated by McLin, that Congress should pass the necessary act to give jurisdiction to the Courts. In fact, unless after investigation, Mr. Hayes should see the propriety of retiring, I do not see that Congress can do less than is above suggested.

Unquestionably there is a great difference of opinion in the Democratic party in regard to Mr. Tilden. There is no use in denying that. The objection that many democrats have to him will, though it ought not to do so, have influence in their consideration of the question of getting rid of Hayes. If we adopt the opinion of Mr. Tilden's strongest opponent, or if we go so far as to say that Mr. Hayes is the better man of the two, we still ought not to let that effect the decision as now presented.

The approaching wedding of Senator Don Cameron and Miss Sherman profoundly agitate the feminine portion of Washington "society." Cards are out and the knot is to be tied at St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, at 8 o'clock p. m., May 9th. In this connection the story is told that recently while Miss Sherman was in Baltimore, the Senate adjourned over from Thursday till Monday to enable Don to go and see his girl, and not lose his vote on some measure in which he was particularly interested; perhaps it isn't true though.

SEMINOLE.

SYNOPSIS OF MR. HUGHES' SPEECH AT THE OPERA HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1st, 1878.

Mr. Hughes referred to the origin of the National Party as the result of a general movement on the part of the people compelled by the necessity that was every where felt for maintaining and ever re-establishing the great fundamental principle of self government. He charged that liberty had been developed by a constant struggle with usurpation. That in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 Alexander Hamilton announced the doctrine of the oligarchists that "all communities divide themselves into two classes—the first, the rich and the well born and the other the masses of people" and that Hamilton with others contended for the right of government by "the first, the rich and the well born." That notwithstanding that Convention prepared a Constitution that was designed to secure us a Republican government, and that the Democratic party under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson was founded upon the basis of "a government of the people, by and for the people,"—the elements represented by Hamilton sought to obtain by induction what had been lost directly, and the first great movement to appropriate to the few, special privileges and power over the masses, was by the establishment of a National Bank, and inauguration of a national banking system. This occasioned a great struggle and on the opposition of Thomas Jefferson the Hamiltonian elements were successful. The next great contest with this power was under the administration of Andrew Jackson when the people rallied to his support and the monster was slain." Again it revived under Harrison, whose place vacated by death was soon filled by John Tyler. The latter having been reared in the school of Jefferson and Jackson democracy vetoed the "fiscal agent." Mr. H. referred to Treasury notes, said Jefferson had approved of them and that they carried us successfully through our second war with Great Britain as well as through the Mexican war. When the great Rebellion broke out Congress in 1861 and 1862 authorized the issue of full legal tender paper to the extent of sixty millions, and that this paper because it was a full legal tender always kept upon a par with gold. In 1863 while all attention was directed to the overthrow of the Rebellion the Hamiltonian elements again asserted themselves and secured a National Banking law authorizing the issue of three hundred million of Bank notes, and also prevailed on Congress to make the further issue of government paper, merely partial legal tenders. They induced the government to repudiate its own issue by refusing to accept this paper money for customs dues. The effect of this was to depreciate paper and by making a special market for gold, to pay duties on imports to cause it to command a high premium above the par of this partial legal tender paper. Mr. H further contended that the National Banks had since controlled the legislation of Congress on the subjects of money and revenue, and that the National Bank paper was a direct tax on the people to the extent of nearly twenty millions per year—that the law of 1869 making the principal of the Bonds payable in coin, had in the 5-20 alone cost the people three hundred millions and that the law demonetizing silver and the so called resumption act of 1875, proposing the cancellation of the 382,000,000 of greenbacks and the contraction of the currency policy whereby all market prices of labor, products of labor and investments in Real Estate had been depreciated fifty per cent. had cost the people of this country over 13,000,000,000—that the practical effect as held as the object of these measures was to place the people in the hands of the oligarchists to enable the latter to control the price of labor, of transportation, of the rates of interest on money. That while we boasted of having liberated 4,000,000 of colored men from southern slavery, this system had practically reduced more than four times four million of white men to worse than southern bondage. Mr. H. charged that the platforms of the Democrats at St. Louis in 1876 and of the Republicans at Cincinnati the same year were dictated in the interest of National Banks—that these platforms were reendorsed by these parties in the State Conventions in this State in 1877—that they were only two factions of one great National Bank Party, and that the only anti-national bank party was the Nationalists. Mr. H. admitted that the law to remonetize silver and the bill passed by the House of Representatives to repeal the Resumption act were in the right direction and while no doubt many Democrats and many Republicans were entirely sincere in the support of those measures, yet the several parties must be judged by their platforms. He, the speaker had been charged by some of his old Democratic friends with being a "resumptionist" because he quoted against them the platforms of their last National and State Conventions. If the members of the old parties were sincere in the sympathies of sudden conversion, there was but one way to prove that sincerity, viz: by joining the Nationalists. He said the people would not support as their standard-bearers those having fallen those who had pledged themselves to the support of National Banks. Mr. H. illustrated the danger of such sudden conversions by party leaders by an anecdote as to an infidel at sea who had a prayer book been found in his state room on his knees praying and when his comrades told him the storm and danger was over, and had been for some time, he reproved them for not telling him sooner, and said if they had done so, he would have sooner stopped praying, for he found he was a d—d poor hand at that business anyhow. Mr. H. said some of the recent measures proposed by certain members of Congress were very crude and inadequate and showed that they were but poor hands at the business of money reform. He said that just now the Nationals had created a storm around Congress—many of the members felt that their old party barks were likely to be overcome by these rising angry surges of an oppressed, injured and indignant people and that were likely to sink these old barks, and that consequently many were falling on their knees and were praying, and some of them did it very awkwardly. He excepted such men as Ewing of Ohio, Voorhees of Indiana and Kelly of Penn'a., and many others. He was however afraid that if some of these seeming converts would discover at the next election that these old barks had outridden the storm and the sunshine of power, and prospect of plunder smiled again on them, they would like the old infidel at sea, regret that they had prayed so much. At all events said Mr. H. if you are not penitents, come here and occupy the anxious seats. If you propose to be our standard bearers then we will know certainly that your seeming repentance was only that you might again deceive and betray the people.

Mr. H. charged that Hayes had never been elected by the people and that the country was disgraced by his occupancy of the Presidential chair—charged that the chief actors in this stupendous wrong were Noyes, our Minister to France, and Sherman, the present Secretary of the Treasury, and that corruption existed everywhere. Mr. Hughes was not very complimentary to Tilden and said that he possessed neither the moral or physical courage to lead a great party.

That his acquiescence in measures that led to the inauguration of Hayes exposed him to the suspicion that he assented to them—certainly if he did not his cowardice was criminal.

Mr. H. then contended that all prosperity rested on labor and that cheap money in abundant supply was necessary to give employment to labor and enable it to compete with foreign labor where the hire of capital was four per cent or under. He concluded by an appeal to all men of the old parties to prove their manhood and patriotism by joining the Nationalists. He predicted their eventual triumph, and that when they did so it will be necessary, in order to suppress Hamiltonianism that they should hold the fort. Mr. H. spoke for nearly two hours, and closed about ten o'clock.

Between 11 and 12 Mr. H. was serenaded by the Buck Horn and Bloomsburg bands, and again addressed the people from the balcony of the hotel.

After Mr. Hughes had concluded his address, and music by the band, Mr Smith of Scranton made a short but very pointed and logical address. His chief proposition that money was the "tool of trade," that it was the tool of all tools, that whoever controlled the money could control all labor and industries. He spoke of the great danger of a money oligarchy and said that to-day 150 men in this country could by a concentration of their wealth control all industries and therefore make the wages of labor high or low at pleasure. He further contended that the National Banking system was the most ingenious device ever created to make a combination of wealth not only easy but that in obedience to a well known law that money like natural streams, flows to a common centre or reservoir, that therefore it could and has come to pass that this combination of capital exists and controls wages, the rates of transportation &c., that the people have the remedy in their own hands if they have only the intelligence and courage to apply it.

A mammoth political trade is being arranged in Illinois, which, if effected, will bring a cloud over the bright horizon of the Democracy. The Republicans have proposed a combination with the Nationals for a division of plunder. It is on the programme for the Republicans to nominate a State ticket, which the Nationals are to support and, of course, insure its election. In return for this the Nationals are to name the candidates for the Legislature in all the strongly Democratic or doubtful districts, the doubtful districts to be named by the Republican committee. The Nationals are then to name the United States Senator, and there is to be a fair division of the legislative offices between the two branches of the combination. This is a great sacrifice for the Republican party in a State where it could formerly rely upon from thirty to fifty thousand majority, but it is the only way in which it can save anything this year probably. It is not plain to the casual observer just where those favorite sons of Illinois, Richard J. Oglesby and John A. Logan, come in in this arrangement.—*Times.*

Latest News

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Hon. James Newell, member of the legislature from the Twenty-fourth representative district, died at his residence in West Philadelphia, about 5 o'clock this evening.

SARATOGA, May 1.—Hon. John Morrissey died at 7:30 this evening. He had seemed quiet and without any unfavorable symptoms, until about half past five, when an unfavorable change occurred and he sank rapidly afterwards.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., May 1.—Daniel Kalbfus, the well known lawyer and stump speaker, has become deranged and has been sent to Kirkbride's hospital for treatment. His friends hope his health will be fully restored in a few months.

Mr. Kalbfus is well known to the citizens of our county. He was the son of Rev. Charles Kalbfas, a Methodist minister formerly at Berwick. His many friends throughout the State, will regret to learn that he has become deranged.

Another Candidate for the Gallows.

Pottsville, April 25.—The jury in the case of Martin Bergen, another Mollie Maguire, on trial here for the murder of Patrick H. Burns, a mining clerk, at Tuscarora in 1870, after being out one hour this afternoon, rendered a verdict of guilty in the first degree. Bergen manifested no surprise when the verdict was announced receiving it calmly.

Mr. Piollett recently addressed the Nationals at Towanda, and endorsed their party and platform. He was nominated at Erie for State Treasurer, on the Greenback platform, but with all his demagogueism was defeated. And now a new back for him, but how about his instructed dupes?

Secretary Evarts met with a sad bereavement in the death of his son William, who was to have been buried at Windsor, Vt., last Monday. Tuesday his son Allan was taken seriously ill, and the funeral of the dead son was postponed, in order that the parents might hasten to the bedside of the living sick one.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

Candidates.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,

M. W. NUSS,
of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER,
Orange township.

School Directors' Convention meets the 1st Tuesday in May.

(The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.)

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

FOR TREASURER,

H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF JOHN EVELAND, DECEASED

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Eveland, late of Fishingcreek township, Col. co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

M. A. AMMERMAN,
Administrator,
Forks, Pa.

may 50, 1878-6w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Hower has been appointed assignee of David S. Hower of Catawissa for the benefit of creditors, &c. All persons therefore, indebted to the said David S. Hower, will make payment to the said assignee and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MOSES HOWER,
Assignee.

W. L. EVERLY,
ATT'Y. for Assignee.
may 3, 1878-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COLUMBIA COUNTY, }

I, JOHN W. HOFFMAN, High Sheriff of the County of Columbia, being duly sworn according to law, do say that in pursuance of a warrant to me directed by John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, tested at Harrisburg the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D., 1878, and the one hundred and second year of the Commonwealth, authorizing and requiring me to cause the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the County aforesaid, passed the fourteenth day of May, A. D., 1877 to be executed upon Patrick Hester, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and three o'clock p. m. on Monday the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, in the manner directed by the seventy-sixth section of the act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860, entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth, relative to penal proceedings and pleadings,' I did proceed to execute the said Patrick Hester within the yard of the Jail of the County of Columbia, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D., 1878 between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and three o'clock p. m. of said day, and hanged the said Patrick Hester by the neck until he was dead; after first having fitted the presence of Dr. R. F. Gardner, a practicing physician, the District Attorney of the said county and C. Ithawn, Joshua Fetterman, William Yeager, G. P. Dretsbach, O. D. L. Kostenbander, J. E. Longenberger, Lewis Eskroth, John Wantch, J. F. Mellenry, J. M. DeWitt, U. H. Ent and W. G. Quick, twelve citizens of the county selected by me; and that, at the request of the said Patrick Hester, permitted the presence of Father McGovern, a minister of the gospel, and such of the immediate relatives of the said Patrick Hester as desired to be present; together with such officers of the prison and deputies, as in my judgment seemed expedient, who only witnessed the said execution; and that no person under age was permitted to witness the same.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, A. D., 1878.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Prothy.

M. W. NUSS,
Deputy.
May 3d, 1878.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COLUMBIA COUNTY, }

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JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, A. D., 1878.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Prothy.

M. W. NUSS,
Deputy,
May 3d, 1878.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased of Alfred Rantz of Benton township, at constable sale on Friday, April 26, 1878, the following personal property viz: 1 colt, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 2 hogs, 1 cupboard, 1 bed and bedding, 1 stand, 5 acres of grain in the ground, all of which I have loaned to him during my pleasure and I hereby warn all persons from molesting or interfering with the above named property.

MOSES McHENRY.

Stillwater, May 3, 78-3w.

LADIES Can color Stockings, Neckties, &c., INSTANTANEOUSLY, for less than 1 ct. Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, SILK, WOOLEN or COTTON, at a nominal cost, imparting new and lovely shades by the use of our MAGIC TINTS. Stock of ANY COLOR sent for 10c.; 8 different colors for 25c. Send 2c. stamp for sample and circular. Also,

Our Improved Pest Poison

is a SAFE, SURE and cheap destroyer of the **POTATO BUG**

Current Worm, and all Insects that Prey on Vegetation. Warranted to kill FIVE BUGS where Paris Green kills ONE, BUG IS KILLED TO USE, and is not injurious to plants. Costs only 25c. to 50c. per acre, 4-lb box sent free by mail for 50c. Send for circular with hundreds of testimonials.

Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer

IS NOT AT ALL POISONOUS, but will destroy the worm. Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents. POSTAGE FOR 1000 ACRES. Address all to the Trade.

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,
P. O. Box 2129. Office, 45 Cortlandt St., New York.
may 3d, 78-2m jw&co

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, worn out and sick take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggists keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands in Columbia County, Pa.

By virtue of sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relating to the sale of seated and unseated lands in the County of Columbia etc. for taxes due and unpaid, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in the Town of Bloomsburg on the second

MONDAY OF JUNE A. D. 1878.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following described pieces of land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due and unpaid against the same, and costs of the sale from day to day as the same may be found necessary.

TERMS OF SALE

The amount of taxes and costs must be paid when the land is struck off, or the sale may be avoided and the property put up and resold.

UNSEATED LANDS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1878.

No. Acres.	Warrantee or owners.	Twp.	Taxes.
340	Amesabett & Losee	Beaver	155 77
83	Brockway C B	do	4 22
3 lots	Beaver Jesse	do	2 43
1 do	do Charles	do	2 43
2 do	Boyer T S	do	5 84
8 do	Barnes C H	do	3 24
3 do	Butt & Unger	do	
400	Columbia coal & iron co	do	22 95
400	do do do	do	22 95
400	do do do	do	22 95
300	do do do	do	18 76
400	do do do	do	20 79
1 lot	Carr

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due. Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2.00 paper in the county making the offer.

tf.

Court begins next Monday. Only criminal cases will be tried the first week.

Sweet potato plants, 50 cents per 100, $4 per 1000 at J. Garrison's, Bloomsburg.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is recommended by all druggists as being a purely vegetable and reliable preparation for Babies. Price 25 cents

William Hart and H. J. Clark have laid stone pavements before their residences on Centre street.

Harry Faux, who escaped from jail not long ago, returned on Thursday morning and gave himself up to the Sheriff.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878.

tf

There will be an abundance of May flowers if April showers are good for anything. Last week the clouds shed tears at the mere sight of a man without an umbrella.

Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is the prescription of the late Rev. Dr. J. W. Bull, of Blatimore, and we think one of the finest compounds offered to suffering humanity.

Rev. Prof. W. E. Krebs, lately elected and called as Pastor of the Reformed Church of this place will be installed this evening (Friday May 3rd).

The real property of Peter Herdic, in Williamsport, will be sold at sheriff's sale on the 6th of May. There are above sixty different tracts or lots, mostly with improvements, to be sold.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Bloomsburg State Normal School for the election of Trustees will be held at the Normal Hall on Monday May 6th between the hours of two and five o'clock p. m.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Bloomsburg Gas Company will be held at the office of C. W. Miller Esq., on Monday evening May 6th, at 8 o'clock for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On Wednesday last, Co. D. 5th Reg't. Infantry (Jackson Guards) were paid off at their armory at Berwick, whereat the boys rejoiced. There is no better Company in the Division. The other troops of the Division were paid off during the week.

We are pleased to learn that Representatives Kimble, Gaffey, and Hill of Lycoming, are candidates for reelection. They are gentlemen in every respect, able, pure, and experienced in legislation. It is a mistake to "rotate" such men.

At St. Gabriel's Sugarloaf, on Easter Monday, the following named gentlemen were elected vestrymen, to-wit: Jacob H. Fritz, Samuel Fritz, John Swartwout, Dr. John F. Chapin, Hon. Isaac Krickbaum, B. D. Cole and W. Lowry Cole.

At Christ Church Jerseytown, on Easter Monday, the following named gentlemen were elected vestrymen, to-wit: Lewis Schuyler, John M. Smith, Dr. Thomas J. Swisher, Hugh McCollum, William Hartline, Conrad Kreamer, and William Gingles.

Ralph F. Snyder at his new Photograph Rooms in Saive's block, is now prepared to attend to all who are desirous of obtaining superior photographs. All sizes and styles made and entire satisfaction given. Prices always as low as consistent with first class work.

Tom Thumb and troupe created quite a furor among the little folks. The ponies and carriage were the special delight of crowds of small boys who followed it all over town. The evening performance on Friday was well attended.

By an Act just passed regulating the salaries of County Superintendents, the salary for this county is fixed at $1000,00 per annum. It is enough these times for 189 schools, and the passage of the Act will stop log rolling among Directors in the future.

Mexican dollars, now finding their way into the United States, are not a legal tender here, and those who accept them at their nominal value do so at their own risk. Their value as bullion is at present about 93 cents.

A fine Art Entertainment will be given by Selleck & Co., in the Institute Building of the Normal School on Friday evening, May 10th, 1878, in the interest of the Calliopian Literary Society. Read the advertisement and small bills.

During the thunder storm last Saturday afternoon, the barn of John Wagonseller on East street was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground. The premises are occupied by Mr. Hunsinger. Everything in the barn except the hay was saved. Mr. Hunsinger and Charles Rupert were in the barn when it was struck, but were not injured.

A lamp explosion occurred at the residence of J. S. Phillips on East Rock street on Monday evening last. It might have resulted in a disastrous fire; but owing to the presence of mind of those present it was soon smothered by coats, blankets, &c. While falling the lamp came in contact with the clothing of one of the young ladies present but she fortunately escaped from the scene of danger. In the morning one of the inmates of the house found himself minus a coat.

On Wednesday, at the office of Freeze & Eyerly, in this place, a meeting of the attorneys in fact for the parties who purchased the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad was held to organize a new company under their purchase. The following named gentlemen were elected officers: Isaac Eyer, President; William Kinsey, John W. Loch, James Black, Lucas E. Borke, Richard G. O. Elers and Barclay J. Smith, Directors. The name of the corporation adopted is The Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railway Company. The sale of this road having been confirmed some time since, and a new organization having been effected at this meeting, a vast amount of litigation is now ended and we predict a prosperous future for this company under their present arrangements. *Republican.*

Henry Goodrich is a music teacher. He has travelled from place to place until he has taught music in every State in the Union. It is said that he has married seven of his pupils, and most of the States are to be heard from. In Clarksburg, Va., he outdid his former matrimonial exploits by marrying two girls in the same village. He is now in jail.

NEW MUSIC.—*Drifting with the Tide.* Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of Will L. Thompson's famous song *"Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore."* It is thought that *"Drifting with the Tide,"* this author's last composition, will even eclipse *"Gathering Shells"* in popularity. Any music dealer will mail either of these beautiful pieces to your address on receipt of Price, 40c.

Published by W. L. THOMPSON & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

GOOD NEWS FROM CENTRALIA.—The Mammoth slope at Centralia, worked by Dr. G. M. Prevost, which has been flooded since November last, and which had 24 feet of water in March, was successfully drained Friday through the efficient management of Superintendent L. S. Baldwin. As the colliery expects to ship about one hundred and fifty cars per day the coming season, and employ about two hundred men, the event is hailed with joy by the laboring classes of Centralia and vicinity.

A sixteen year old daughter of Jacob Bittenbender in Blackcreek, left her home in that place last week after attiring herself in men's clothes and cutting off her hair of which she had an abundance. Her friends becoming alarmed began a search and learned that she had traveled in the night to Wilkes-Barre where she had a brother living. She assigned no reason for the unnatural transaction, but said she was sorry that she had not cut her throat instead of her hair.—*Berwick Independent.*

BETTER THAN A SCHOOL TEACHER.—Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has a remarkably level head on the value of a newspaper as a public educator. In a recent interview he said: "I was an old school teacher, but my conviction is that *a good newspaper* among a family of children *is worth more than* $10 *that you can pay a school teacher.* It will give more sound views of life and its duties, so that any time that you can lodge a newspaper in your family, you will be lodging seed that will bring forth fruit after you are gone."

THE NATIONALS.—A fair audience greeted Messrs. Hughes and Smith at the Opera House on Wednesday evening. We decline comments on the speeches until our next issue for want of time and space. The Buck Horn and Bloomsburg bands were in attendance, and a collection was taken up to pay them. After the meeting the citizens, irrespective of party, tendered Mr. Hughes a serenade in front of the Exchange Hotel, and—well, he talked again. In fact, we thought he was making an old time Democratic speech, except for a few sentences. The music was a leading feature of the entertainment, and both bands did their level best. The Buck Horners, by request, on leaving played "The Sweet Bye-and-Bye."

SAD SUICIDE.—Mrs. Roberts a sister of A. P. Young, of Greenwood township, committed suicide by hanging herself on last Sunday morning. Her body was found between 7 and 8 o'clock. The rope used was a small hempen one, fastened to a nail in the joist. The cause seemed to be mental depression on account of the purchase of a lot at Millville, which she repented of. The Coroner's Inquest found a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Mrs. Roberts had always borne a good character among her neighbors. At the time she was living alone in a house on the road leading from Millville to Rohrsburg.

We have in our sanctum a lump of coal taken from the Wits farm near Jerseytown. It is said that a deposit has been discovered which gradually widens ending in a vein four or five feet wide, and the work of opening up the coal is now going on. If it should be discovered in paying quantities it will create a new industry for that portion of the county. The specimen shown us has a dull appearance, and looks more like slate than coal, but as we do not know a great deal about coal except the price per ton, we cannot say but that this is just the kind of a lump that indicates a large deposit. A thorough investigation should be held, and if it proves that this valuable mineral exists in Madison township it will be of great benefit to the whole county.

FACTORY FACTS.—Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives palid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive, liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

BEWARE!—Rule III of Chapter III of the Democratic party in this County reads as follows:—"No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election."

Rule XVIII. "It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State election, within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election."

Last Sunday was the first Sunday for many years that boats have not passed this place when the canal was navigable. This is owing to an association of the better class of boatmen, with headquarters at Espy, by whom committee men are appointed in all the different towns situated along the line of the Penn's canals, wherever men can be had to serve, whose duty it shall be to enforce the law against all boatmen passing their town on Sunday. Liverpool two boatmen, with their crew were arrested and fined on the 8th, inst., for boating the day previous. As yet the association has not been able to get a committeeman in Northumberland. They are in earnest in regard to this matter, and it is to be hoped that they may be the means of effectually breaking up Sunday boating, so that Sunday quiet of the Susquehanna Valley may never again be disturbed by the sound of the boatman's horn, and that boatmen and their teams, lock keepers, collectors and weighmasters and all other canal employees may enjoy one day of rest in seven, along with other civilized people.—*North'd Press.*

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1878, being the 7th day of the month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching within three years, as County Superintendent, for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

WM. H. SNYDER,
County Superintendent of Col. Co.
Orangeville, Pa. April 16th, 1878.
April 19 3w.

The Convocation of Williamsport has just closed its spring session in St. Paul's Episcopal Church—the first service having been held on Tuesday evening and the last on Wednesday evening. The territorial limits of this Convocation embrace the following ten counties, viz.: Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Tioga, Potter, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Union and Snyder.

The parishes within the limits of these counties are entitled to representation by both clerical and lay deputies. There were lay deputies present from Catawissa, Jerseytown, Derry, Benton and Bloomsburg.

The following clergymen represented the parishes: Rev. Dr. Breck (Dean), Wellsboro', Rev. Dr. Hopkins and Rev. Messrs. Jandon and Black, Williamsport, Rev. J. M. Peck Danville, Rev. H. Hewitt, Sunbury, Rev. S. S. Chevers, Shamokin, Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Louden, Lawrenceville, Rev. Dr. Clerc, Phillipsburg, Rev. W. Marshall, Mansfield, Rev. M. C. Lightner, Lock Haven, Rev. P. B. Lightner (late of Muncy), Rev. Chas. E. Fessenden, Catawissa, Rev. W. Morrall, Montoursville and Rev. L. Zahner, Bloomsburg.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Normal School, was present as a visiting clergyman from the North-eastern Convocation.

The convocation sermon on Tuesday evening was preached by the Rev. Mr. Morrall. On Wednesday morning there was a full service with the Holy Communion and a sermon by the Rev. P. B. Lightner.

An interesting public discussion was held on Wednesday afternoon in which the Rev. Dr. Clerc and the Rev. Messrs. Black and Taylor were the participants.

On Wednesday evening there was a missionary meeting which was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Saudon, Hopkins and Lightner. Col. Freeze also read an interesting historical paper on the defunct Jerseytown parish, which is likely to be resurrected soon.

There were three business meetings of the Convocation, at which the prospects of the churches at Jerseytown, Milton, Northumberland, Lewisburg and various other places were discussed and action taken to impress the Diocesan Board of Missions with the importance of supplying these places as speedily as possible with regular services.

The Convocation thus closed one of the pleasantest meetings on its record. The dean, in behalf of himself and the visiting brethren, expressed very cordial thanks for the generous hospitality of the parish, which made their short sojourn among us pleasant and long to be remembered.

The Lycoming county Democratic senatorial conferees are convinced that for tenacity, general bull-headedness of purpose, and "pure cussedness," the Columbia county Democratic managers are the worst they ever encountered. When the conferees of this county went over there hoping to win by fairness, honesty and purity of purpose, they soon discovered that the bold Fishingcreekers were not inclined to be actuated by any such motives, and uniting with little Sullivan, they soon taught our guileless pilgrims that they could take the eight spot with the seven every time. Governor Reighard was dumbfounded. District Attorney Hart looked as solemn as if he had just returned from the funeral of a dear friend, and Colonel Rankin acted as if he would rather be selling coal than mingling with such bold political buccaneers. Finding that the Columbians were not only defiant, but resolved not to yield, the Lycoming delegation, after skirmishing two days, gracefully retired, and uniting with Montour elected Mr. Hart senatorial delegate. Columbia and Sullivan checkmated them by choosing Mr. Lowenberg, and now in all probability we shall see a double-barreled delegation from this district moving on Pittsburg, unless Colonel Tate succeeds, with his little "cider cordial" bottle, in restoring peace and harmony.

Since the above was put in type a report of the proceedings of the conference has come to hand, from which it appears that the Lycoming and Montour conferees openly and boldly seceded from the conference, set up a little confederacy of their own, and declared Mr. Hart elected. It now remains to be seen whether the Fishingcreek confederacy will proceed to coerce these seceders and make good, loyal Democrats out of them. Just think of Dr. Martin and Colonel Rankin in the role of secessionists, and a district Attorney and candidate for lieutenant governor aiding and abetting them. These Democrats must be disciplined.—*Gazette & Bulletin.* (*Rep.*)

ANCIENT CASTLES.

What appeals to the imaginative and reflective powers of man more than the ruins of some ancient ivy-covered and forsaken castle? Poets have invited the muses to help them weave into verse the legenderic chivalry and bravery that history accords to their former owners and occupants. Painters have vied with each other in portraying the grandeur of their solitude and decay. But is not the premature and social wreck of thousands of young people, annually, a theme that should appeal much more keenly to the reflective faculties of man? Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., prescribes his Golden Medical Discovery in such affections with the most gratifying results. No known remedy equals or compares with it in purifying and enriching the blood, strengthening and invigorating the nervous system. If the bowels be constipated, use his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In the more complicated cases, Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter, and will generally be able to prescribe medicines especially prepared for each individual case that will speedily restore nervous vigor and perfect health.

The following parties, among thousands of others, have either been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Medicines or have observed their wonderful curative properties on friends:

J. R. Seitz, Cairo, Ky.; Mrs. A. M. Williams, Claverack, N. Y.; C. T. Hubbs, Randolph, Pa.; C. B. Canfield, Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.; Albert C. Baston, Washington, Ohio; Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolis, Ill.; John B. Ledterman, Pekin, Ill.; R. A. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. McClure, Albany, N. Y.; L. W. Griswold, Brackville, N. Y.; J. W. Bayer, Vermillion, Ill. For further particulars see "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated work of over 900 pages, sold postpaid, for $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE POSTAL CARD.

There is one rather absurd thing about postal cards that seem not to be generally known. A good writer who gets things down fine, can put several thousand words on a card, and the cost is a cent, but if he puts a printed slip containing a single word on the card, the expense is six cents; one paid for the card, and the other five collected from the card receiver; yet if words are printed on the card itself, it is all right.

If a person pastes a printed slip on a card, the size of a postal card, and puts the card and slip, in an envelope, the government will carry card, slip and envelope for a cent, yet it charges six cents for carrying a postal card and slip without the envelope. Then, if you have occasion to paste a printed paragraph on a postal card, put it in an envelope, and the additional weight will be carried four cents cheaper than the card alone goes.

What a Lovely Flower is the lilly of the valley, and how closely resembling it in purity is the complexion which has been embellished with Glen's Sulphur Soap, that wholesome aid to beauty.

Silver Locks Grow Dark from the use of Hill's Hair Dye.

April 19 4w.

Iowa has determined to restore capital punishment, after having tried for several years the substitution of imprisonment for life as the penalty for the gravest offences against the person. Experiments of this kind, made in a single state, are not likely to prove satisfactory, for reasons other than those which control the decision of the question as to the abandonment of capital punishment by the nation. But "imprisonment for life" is only a form of words, which experience has shown to mean imprisonment for a longer or shorter period, dependent upon the activity of the condemned man's friends in obtaining for him a pardon. If the man thus sentenced should have no more chance of being restored to liberty and life in the outer world than the dead body of the man who had been hung, imprisonment for life would amount to nothing more than a means of slow execution, to which immediate death would probably be preferred. It is the probability of earthly pardon and restoration to society that constitutes at once the desirable feature and the danger of imprisonment for life as a substitute for death by the executioner.—*Ledger.*

England still keeps up, as she has for many long months kept up, her preparations for war with Russia. They are carried on more energetically than ever in these days; and surely England ought to be thoroughly prepared for hostilities when they actually begin. We learn by the despatches of this morning that volunteering is lively in England; that 80,000 volunteers have already been enrolled; that the First Army Corps and a part of the Guards are at once to be sent to Malta; that many thousand stand of rifles are being taken from the tower for the reserves; that merchant ships are being turned into armed cruisers at Portsmouth; that immense quantities of shot and shell are being issued from the Woolwich arsenal; that the first part of the expeditionary corps of native troops from the East Indies is leaving Bombay; that naval work is prosecuted day and night at the Bombay dock-yard; and that the native troops are filled with enthusiasm at the prospect of fighting in Europe. The despatches for a long time past have shown that British preparations for war are on a vast scale; and if England has military and naval commanders who understand their business, she ought to be able to make a good show of power, even at the opening of the struggle.

Business Notices.

Picture frames of all kinds and sizes always on hand at Cadman's.

Spring and Summer Hats,
Fine Fur Hats,
Fine Straw Hats,
Fine Hats for little boys,
Straw Hats, Panama Hats, Child's Hats,
at D. Lowenberg's.

For black Cashmeres or other dress goods go to Lutz & Sloan's.

E. Jacoby is receiving fine fish from the lakes.

Call at McKinneys for Shoes.

For Lace Window Curtains go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

If you want a good Shirt,
If you want a Dress Shirt,
go to D. Lowenberg's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Cadman says he sells he sells Furniture at the lowest rates, and has a large assortment always on hand.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Choice Tomato Plants at J. Garrison's.

Ice Cream can be had at J. F. Caldwell's every day until November 1st.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize, may 18-3w

Remember that Lutz & Sloan sell Appleton "A" Muslin for 7½ cents a yard by the bolt.

The largest stock of ready-made Clothing,
The largest stock of Cloths,
The largest stock of Cassimere,
The cheapest and latest styles can always be found at D. Lowenberg's,

Turkish Towlings and other material for childrens' cloaks at Lutz & Sloan's.

Spring and Summer Specialties.
For a Nice cheap suit of Clothes,
For a good fitting Shirt,
For a good wearing Suit,
For the lowest price and largest stock go to
D. Lowenberg.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it. may 3-18w

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Remember with every 3 pounds of the best Coffee Conner will give you a Chromo.

Black Alpacas 20 cents to $1.00 a yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Lutz & Sloan have a good stock of Shawls cheap.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's,
may 3-18w

J. F. Caldwell has succeeded in getting a first-class Bread Baker, Candy maker and the finest and best cake baker that ever visited Bloom.

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous, trembling, dreadful horrors of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole Proprietor, No. 926 North Ninth street, below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee until head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 926 North Ninth street, Advice free. No fee until head and all passes is out, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in the country for the removal of worms and his worm syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1 a bottle. Get it of your druggist. If never fails. may

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE,

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, make it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

jl no 1.

Marriages.

GRIMES—NOLTON.—At the M. E. Parsonage in Orangeville on the 18th ult., by Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall Mr. William E. Grimes, to Miss Emma R. Nolton, both of Mt. Pleasant.

Deaths.

HULLER.—In Centre township on the 9th ult., Lavina Huller, aged 24 years, 10 months and 5 days.

MOORE.—At Buckhorn, April 24th, Hetty Mary Moore, aged 9 months, and 7 days.

MOORE.—At Buckhorn April 27th, Maggie Chilcoat Moore, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22days.

ORGANS Highest honors at all World's Exhibition. LATEST CATALOGUES and CIRCULARS, with new styles, reduced prices and much information SENT FREE. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago. d april 26, 78-4w

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. P. WARDLE, General Agt., Philadelphia.
April 26, 78-4w d

STATEMENT

MOSES SCHLICHER, Overseer of Poor in account with Beaver township for the year 1877.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

	CR.	DR.
To gross am't. of duplicate for year 1877.		408 76
To cash received from Geo. Paton		75 00
By exonerations allowed	5 99	
" expense of duplicate and bond	5 16	
" maintenance of E. Schellhammer a pauper	67 75	
" maintenance of Mary Lindermuth a pauper	1 67	
" maintenance of Henry Stroble a pauper	47 38	
" cash paid State Hospital for keeping Jas. Harlor	176 70	
" services and expenses of Overseers of Poor and commission on duplicate	44 13	
" expenses of Geo. Baker	10 65	
" expenses of coffin, &c., for Nancy Cressy	22 97	
" expenses of John Williams a pauper	6 90	
" expenses of Miss Boyle, a pauper	4 60	
" cash paid Justice of Peace for orders.	1 00	
" auditing and publishing accounts	8 00	
Balance due township	182 20	
	$573 74	$573 76

PETER KNECHT,
JOHN PATTERSON,
JAMES T. FOX,
Auditors.

ISAAC KLINGERMAN and PETER ECKROTE, Supervisors of Roads in account with Beaver township for year ending April 9th, 1878.

DR.

To am't of duplicate for 1877	$1,180 65
" " due township from previous year	249 14
	$1,429 79

CR.

By exonerations allowed	7 80
" By labor on roads	833 21
" teaming on roads	46 37
" material for roads	54 52
" expense of duplicate and auditing account	15 25
" paid order of Joseph Lehr	78 49
" " " Thos. J. Shuman	57 75
Commission on $152 69	7 63
Services of I. Klingerman, supervisor	84 00
" " Peter Eckrote	74 01
Due township from Peter Eckrote	145 86
" " " I. Klingerman	95 51
	$1,429 79

PETER KNECHT,
JOHN PATTERSON,
JAMES T. FOX,
Auditors.

April 26, 1878-3w*

BRIDGE NOTICE.

On Monday May 6, 1878, an election will be held at the house of J. B. Kistler Catawissa, for the election of officers of the Catawissa Bridge Co., for the ensuing year.

April 19 3w. GEO. S. GILBERT, Secretary.

BRIDGE LETTING.

An open wooden truss bridge 50 feet span to be built over East stream of Little Fishingcreek at Rye's Grove, will be let at our office on Thursday May 9th 1878, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Roadway 12 feet. Stone work to be according to plan and measurement.

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
JOS. E. SANDS,
Com'rs.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., April 19, 1878.
apr. 26-2w Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The persons for and on whose account the Railroad, property and franchises of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company were purchased at a sale of the same, made at Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia Pa., on the 26th day of March A. D. 1878, will meet on Wednesday May 1st, 1878 at 9 o'clock a. m. at the office of John G. Freeze, attorney at law in the Town of Bloomsburg, in said county of Columbia, Pa., to organize a new corporation by electing a President and Board of Directors, to adopt a corporate name and common seal; to determine the amount of the capital stock thereof and issue certificates therefor; to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage or mortgages, and to transact any other business requisite or expedient to be done pursuant to the act of assembly, in such case made and provided.

ISAAC EYER,
Chairman.

Bloomsburg, Pa. April 5th, 5w

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Columbia county their petitions for license which will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday the 8th day of May next.

Jacob L. Girton,	Bloomsburg,	"
John Leacock,	"	"
George W. Mauger,	Berwick Borough,	Tavern
Jacob B. Kistler,	Catawissa twp.,	"
Andrew T. Ikeler,	Benton,	"
Robert Beagle,	Greenwood twp.,	"
Humphrey Parker,	"	"
Hiram Reas,	Benton,	"
John Eckrote,	Scott twp.,	"
Johanna O'Conner,	Centralia borough,	L. Store
O. A. Jacoby,	Bloomsburg,	"
C. Berger,	Berwick borough,	E. House
Wesley Dildine,	Madison twp.,	Tavern
W. H. Gilmore,	Bloomsburg,	E. House
J. K. Hiawn,	Catawissa twp.,	"
H. R. Yetter,	Maine twp.,	Tavern
Isaiah Yeager,	Locust,	"
Daniel Kehres,	"	"
G. L. Kostenbauder & Co	Catawissa,	"
J. E. Longenberger,	Main,	"
William Giger,	Bloomsburg,	"
Boyd W. Williams,	Berwick borough,	"
J. H. Hoyt,	"	"
George P. Miller,	"	E. House
Daniel W. Robbins,	Bloomsburg,	L. Store
A. K. Smith,	Madison twp.,	Tavern
W. H. Tubbs,	Montour twp.,	"
Wm. Peiffer,	Centralia borough,	"
H. W. Brumbach,	Catawissa twp.,	E. House
E. S. Truckenmillar,	"	"
John L. Kline,	Conyngham twp.,	Tavern
Isaac Edwards,	"	"
Daniel F. Curry,	Centralia borough,	"
Aaron W. Hess,	Millin twp.,	"
Joseph H. Shuman,	Beaver twp.,	"
John W. Kile,	Sugarloaf twp.,	"
C. E. Deetterick,	Hemlock,	"
Simon Charles,	Beaver twp.,	E. House
George W. Betz,	Scott twp.,	Tavern
Rinaldus Unangst,	Centre twp.,	"
Milton Charles,	Bloomsburg,	E. House
Wellington K. Weidenaul,	Centralia bor.	Tavern
Thomas Gerity,	" "	E. House

B. FRANK JARR,
Clerk's Office, April 15, '78. Clerk Q. S.

Collins' Voltaic Plaster

Is Simply Wonderful.

KINGSTON, MINN., April 29, 1877.

I consider COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER the best plaster I ever saw, and am recommending it to all.

C. MCMORROW.

HUME, ILL., April 18, 1877.

It has done my boy more good than all other medicines. He now goes to school for the first time in three years.

ELIZA JANE DUFFIELD.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs.

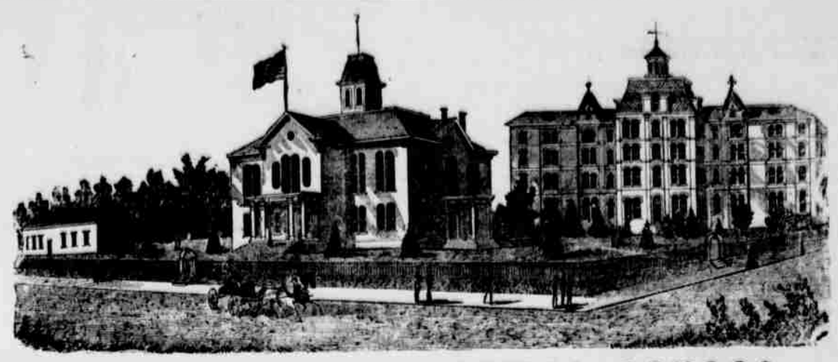
PRICE 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

april 26, 1878-4w d

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &C., &C.,

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

Monday May 6th, 1878.

All that certain lot or parcel of ground situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of M. J. Edwards, and Sol. Ikleman, on the east by Alex. Lockard, M. V. B. Adams and Huntington road, on the south by land of Adam Beiterick and Sol. H. Bower, on the west by Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike, containing twenty-seven and a half acres, more or less, on which is erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings, good orchard, well watered.

ALSO,

One other tract of land in same township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the west by lands of George Miller and Stephen Michael, on the south by road leading to Evansville, on the east by Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike, containing ninety acres more or less, on which are erected a frame bank barn frame house and out-buildings good orchard, well watered.

ALSO,

One other piece or parcel of land in same township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: On the east by lands of Hannah Sittler, on the south by land of Isaac Bower, on the west by land of William Sittler, on the north by ——— containing forty-seven acres more or less, good orchard, well watered.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of J. C. Smith.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of William Freas, on the east by land of George Evans, on the south by land of Mosteller and Kiechner, and on the west by lands of Reece Eck, containing one hundred acres more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Light

Poetical.

THE MAN WHO DID N'T KNOW WHEN TO STOP.

BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

A very fair singer was Mynheer Schwop,
Except that he never knew when to stop;
He would sing, and sing, and sing away,
And sing half the night and all of the day—
This 'pretty bit' and that 'sweet air,'
This 'little thing from Tootovere.'
Ah! it was fearful the number he knew,
And fearful his way of singing them through.
At first, the people would kindly say:
'Ah, sing it again, Mynheer, we pray'—
['This 'pretty bit,' or that 'sweet air,'
This 'little thing from Tootovere.']
They listened a while, but wearied soon,
And, like the professor, they changed their tune.
Vainly they coughed and a-hemmed and stirred;
Only the harder he trilled and slurred,
Until in despair, and rather than grieve
The willing professor, they took their leave,
And left him singing this 'sweet air,'
And that 'pretty bit from Tootovere;'
And then the hostess, in sorry plight,
While yet he sang with all his might,
Let down the blinds, put out the light,
With 'Thanks, Mynheer! Good-night! good-night!'

My moral, dear singers, lies plainly a-foot:
Be always obliging, and willing—to stop.
The same will apply, my dear children, to you;
Whenever you're any performing to do,
Your friends to divert (which is quite proper, too)
Do the best that you can—and stop when you're through.

—*St. Nicholas.*

Young Folks.

From the Ranche to the Cars.

The collecting and assorting of the herds for the drive Northward, on the fenced ranches in the settled portions of the State, are easily accomplished; but in the grazing regions further west, where the cattle roam without limit, this work is both difficult and perilous. The cattle in these remote regions are mostly bought by a class of bold, daring men, of long experience on the frontier, known as "out riders," who buy and collect the cattle from the stock-raiser, and sell them to the speculators from the north.

The outrider fills his saddle bags, and most likely a belt which he wears around his waist, with gold coin to the amount of tens of thousands of dollars, for in the section of country he visits there are no banks; and, taking a few trusty companions, all well mounted and armed, sets out on his long journey, beset by constant danger from lurking Indians and white outlaws who infest this wild country.

The stock-grower who has lived remote from the settlements, perhaps seeing no human being except the owner of a neighboring ranche for a year, looks upon the "outrider's" visit as an event in his existence.

He is a most hospitable host, and for several days after his guest's arrival no business is thought of, and a season of feasting riding and hunting is observed. When this is over they begin their negotiations.

The herds are scanned over to get some idea of their condition, but the cattle are not carefully counted and weighed as stock is in the North. The herds are simply sold "as they run." That is, the owner looks through his book to see how many cattle he has branded, and the "outrider" pays him so much for his brand, which entitles the buyer to all the cattle that he can find in scouring the prairies, which bear the purchased mark.

There is considerable sport and a great deal of hard, rough riding in getting the wild herds together and assorting them. It is in this work that the splendid horsemanship and wonderful skill with the lasso or lariat, of which so much has been written, are displayed by the Texas herder.

In a few days everything is in readiness, and the herds are started on their long Northern march.

A route is selected which affords the best pasturage, and is most convenient to the streams, as it is essential that the cattle should reach the end of the drive in prime condition for the market.

There are few incidents to enliven the wearisome weeks that follow. The herds browze leisurely along from six to ten miles a day, following the winding courses of the creeks and rivers, the herders following lazily after to keep them in the general direction northward.

For days and days human habitations are lost sight of, and the drovers and riders are alone in the midst of the great grassy ocean. Not quite alone, either—I came near forgetting that bright and cheerful companion of the drove, the cow-bird, a brown little fellow about the size of the well-known chipping sparrow, or "chippy," as the boys call him.

Flitting along on the outskirts of the drove, one moment tilting gleefully on a tall, swaying weed, the next perching saucily on the tip of a steer's horns, perhaps at night roosting complacently on his back, the cow-bird goes through the long journey from the Texas plains to the Kansas railroad station, whence the cattle are shipped to the east. Whether the little fellows return to Texas to accompany the next herd, or die of grief at separation from their long-horned friends, I cannot say; but I think they must go back, for their cheerful presence is never missed, and their number never grows less.

Although, as I have said, there are few incidents to interrupt the monotony of the drive, the cattle-men sometimes meet with thrilling experiences. In former years Indian attacks were not infrequent, and many a brave band of herders has been surrounded and killed by the savages whose hunting-grounds were encroached upon by the droves. There is always danger, too, of stampedes in the herds, caused either by the terrific thunder storms and tornadoes which burst upon the great plains without warning, or by the "cattle thieves,"—bands of white, Indians, or half-breed out-laws, who live by stealing stray cattle from the herds, and sell them or kill them for their hides. Having in his early life encountered one or more of the devastating prairie fires which sweep over the great, dry pastures almost every fall, the slightest smell of smoke or sight of flames will plunge the steer into a panic of fright, and this well-known circumstance is turned to advantage by the cattle thieves in securing their plunder.

Getting some distance to windward of a herd on a dark night, the rogues set fire to a buffalo robe, and the pungent smoke of the burning hair is borne down upon the reposing cattle by the wind. The first whiff gives the alarm, ten thousand pairs of horns are reared aloft in air, and one united snort of terror is heard. Before the herders can mount their horses and check the panic the herd is past control, and the maddened and terrified animals, trampling one another and whatever comes in their way under foot, dash frantically off in the darkness with a noise like the roll of distant thunder. They scatter beyond hope of recovery. In the confusion following upon the heels of the stampede the thieves succeed in driving off scores and sometimes hundreds of the stragglers.—*Wide Awake.*

Miscellaneous.

The Literature of Crime.

America presents a most prolific field for the cheap [i. e. *low* grade] literature: and as our boys and girls are essentially a reading class, and the demand for this literature is large, the bookstores and news stands are stocked with it. An unnatural development of sentiment, *at the expense of judgment*, leads the young of both sexes to patronize that species of sensational romance, startling fiction or even coarse vulgarity, that is so unsparingly meted out to them in the novels and story papers that have attained immense circulation in the land. They devour with avidity the account of imaginary adventures, and follow with all the interests of absolute reality, through the pages of these highly wrought literary productions, the wavering fortunes of some fictitious hero or equally mythical heroine. And at the same irresistible *penchant* for these sensational romances that has enthralled the intellects of much of our adult population, has become a kind of second nature with our rising generation. It has become woven with their very being, so that it would appear to be a necessary adjunct to their existence. They neglect the performance of their ordinary occupations and shirk the responsibilities of position or duty to indulge their propensities for such reading. It appears to carry with it a fascination, that imperceptibly steals over the senses of its votaries and *chains their intellect to its dominion.*

We advise parents to exclude from their homes the filthy story papers which constitute "the literature of crime," and we would warn them that when once a youth has yielded his undeveloped intellect to the subtle and poisonous influence, he endangers the safety of his intellectual aspirations. No more will he aspire to true and substantial literature; no more will his ambition prompt him to covet intellectual study; nor will he seek to make everything subservient to the increase of his intelligence and the proper culture of his genius and talents; solid literature will no longer have any charms for him as his tastes become submerged in the yawning gulf of debasement.

Many a young man of the brightest talente, whose career at school was honorable and successful, has thwarted his high anticipations by the habits of reading "the literature of crime." It is, then, the solemn duty of parents and guardians to see that their sons and daughters do not read this intellectual poison which is daily poured from the press.—*School and Home.*

The Farmer's Home.

The farmer's home in America has a broader significance and a deeper influence than in any other country on the globe. These are not meaningless, fanciful expressions, for houses of the people in this country derive their character from the educational and social culture which pervades society. We find here that the progress of architecture is closely interwoven with the progress of learning, with the acquirements of wealth and of knowledge of the finer arts. Ignorant communities have no ambition for anything better than the huts which keep out the storm and cold. Poverty which usually attends ignorance, cannot provide anything beyond the rudest shelter; so that in those countries where both ignorance and poverty prevail the houses of those who live by cultivating the soil are very rude, low and altogether destitute of style and taste. Education begets a perception of beauty and grandeur in external objects.

Our domestic architecture is always an exponent of our civilization and our progress in wealth-getting. A man, learned and cultured, may not have the means to give expression to his idea of what a home is or should be; so with communities; but there will appear, always, about the humble threshhold unmistakable indications of a higher intellectual and moral character.

While we regard the farmer's home as an exponent of this culture of mind and heart or himself and family, it is also a continual educator, and its influence extends to the entire community. When one, therefore, builds a tasteful home he is not only benefited himself, but his neighbors also. Hence he is a public benefactor; he awakens in the minds of others a sense of beauty and fitness and a stronger love for home and its symbols of purity and truth.

This is essentially an agricultural country, and the farmers are the numerous class. The character of the farm house therefore becomes a matter of the greatest importance. It should be truthful; it should be stately; it should be tasteful. Ornamentation for the mere sake of display is as much out of place on a farm house as ruffles on the bosom of a farmer's shirt. We are anxious to see the homes of farmers built so as to represent that plain, substantial character which the farmer possesses. What is the true ideal of the character of the farmer, then? What are the elements which make up the genuine farmer? They are firmness, truthfulness, frankness, sincerity, honesty, straightforwardness, above all meanness, hospitality and independence. Can these qualities be expressed in a dwelling and appurtenances? Yes, and a farmhouse should not be built without expressing them. It should be broad enough on the ground to express firmness and endurance; it should be two full stories high, indicative of stateliness and strength and of a desire to rise above all low, mean things; its foundation and timbers should be of the most substantial sort expressive of honesty, truthfulness and strength; substantial brackets and braces should protect the wide projecting eaves and porches as well as window lintels and caps, expressive of honesty and frankness—I am what I am; all the parts should be of equal height, expressive of straightforwardness and uniformity of life and character—the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. —These are essential aids in representing the grand and substantial character of the farmer and his life, and should be planted with no sparing hand, as we have frequently urged in these columns. Avoid the frequent mistake, however, of planting trees close to the house. Let the house and all the rooms, if possible, have the sunshine.

We have thus indicated some of the features which should be given to the most important class of houses in America. It is a matter of no trifling importance, we think. The purest elements of social and business life in the new world are found in the country. To its constantly overflowing fountains the cities and the avenues of trade look for their refreshing supplies. It is important that these fountains be kept pure by every means; that our young men in the country should be reared under the influence of the purest and most substantial virtues, and imbued with good and lofty purposes. For these purposes the country should be exalted until it shall reach the highest virtues and the noblest aspirations. —*Detroit Tribune.*

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Is Pleasant to Use.
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DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy
Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh, or Czcena.

AN OPEN LETTER
It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of Catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about Catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could embargo a similar card in the papers. For 20 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes" and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would snuff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes, I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor it did not cure me three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly,
L. D. REMICK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of Catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

A. F. Bowns, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland, Vt.; Levi Springer, Vermilion, Lake, Ohio; ——— Bass, Northfield, ———; Milton Jones, Cerribo, N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Linder Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.; W. Mallory, Tremont, Pa.; H. B. Ayres, LaPorte, Ind.; Jessie M. Sears, Ft. Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Omarga, Ill.; S. B. Nichols, jr., Galveston, Texas; Josiah F. Bellett, Motsonville, Pa.; S.W. Lusk, McFarland, Wis.; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; M. A. Currey, Trenton, Tenn.; J. G. Joslin, Kenton, N. H.; Mrs. A. J. Casper, Tabor, Iowa; W. A. Lewis Anders, Gaysport, Ohio; C. H. Chase, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. M. Gallusha, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, Adel, Iowa; A. O. Smith, Newman, Ga.; Chas. Price, Baltimore, Md.; Jesse M. Sears, Carlisle, Ind.; Dan'l. B. Miller, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie Arnans, 129 Delancy street, New York; H. W. Hall, Hastings, Mich.; Wm. F. Marston, Lowell, Mass.; I. W. Roberts Maricopa, Artz.; Chas. S. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. C. Cole, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs C. J. Martin, Camden, Anderson, Fredericktown, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill.; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Camp Stambourne, Wyo.; I. W. Tracy, Steamboat Rock, Iowa; Mrs. L. Wolfe, Akron, N. Y.; J. M. Peck, Junction City, Mont.; Henry Eee, Batavia, Col.; L. P. Cummings, Rantoul, Ill.; S. E. Jones, Charleston, Four Corners, N. Y.; Geo. F. Hall, Pueblo, Col.; Mrs. E. B. Hurlbut, Meridian, Miss.; Mrs. Dawson, 948 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. H. Backman, Samuel's Depot, Ky.; Henry Zobrist, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Hattie Parrott, Montgomery, Ohio; L. Leubrook, Chatham, Ill.; S. B. McCoy, Nashport, Ohio; W. W. Warner, North Jackson, Mich.; Miss Mary A. Kimme, Darien, Wis.; John Ziegler, Carlisle, Pa.; James Tomkins, Rockford, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Fawcett, Kansas City, Neb.; Joseph P. Miller, Xenia, Ohio; S. B. Nichols, Galveston, Texas; H. L. Laird, Upper Alton, Ill.; John Davis, Prescott, Artz.; Mrs. Nancy Graham, Forest Cove, Oreg.

Golden Medical Discovery
Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.
Golden Medical Discovery
Is Pectoral.
Golden Medical Discovery
Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.
Golden Medical Discovery
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Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula or King's Evil; Tumors; Ulcers of long standing; Salt Rheum; Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchitis, Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Coughs; and Chronic Laryngitis. By its Tonic properties render it an unequaled remedy for Biliousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Complaint;" and its To ic properties [illegible] Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

Before the skin is sallow, and covered with blotches, also before, or where it carries away [illegible] send [illegible] for bottles of Golden Medical Discovery and effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or [illegible] in the back or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite and nausea seated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Sick Headache." In many cases of "Liver Complaint," many or all of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and sound to stay.

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feb. 15, '78-1f

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These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

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A Valuable property, lying in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the east branch of Roaring creek. It consists of a beautiful farm of about

120 ACRES,

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ALSO,

Adjoining and being a part of the same, but will be sold separately if desired, about five acres of the above lands, whereon are erected a large

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The Willowvale Post Office

is on the premises. It is within easy reach of Catawissa, Centralia, Ashland, Mount Carmel and other mining towns for market purposes.

The property is bounded by lands of Munson, and Artley, and Sheets, and B. Bower and others. The two described properties will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For terms apply to Elias Mendenhall, E. R. Drinker or John G. Freeze, at Bloomsburg, Penn'a. feb. 8, '7 -tf

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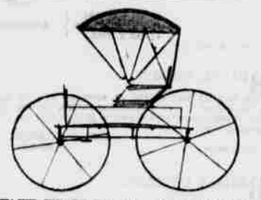
December 14, 1877-1y



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Jan 1, 1877.

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WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

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Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

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March 6'74

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THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkeness.
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We own and control the Railway lands of Trego County, Kansas, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of $3 25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the Great Limestone Belt of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 **Bushels per Acre.**

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 23 inches per annum, one-third greater than in the much-extolled Arkansas Valley, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 23 inches per annum in the same longitude

Stock Raising and Wool Growing are very Remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass! Living streams and springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. The Healthiest Climate in the World! No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in Wa-Keeney, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

Warren Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas,

April 12, '78-4m

54 Ninth Street Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1874.

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May6. '78.-1y.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the Court on the 7th day of May next and will be confirmed after four days unless exceptions be filed within that time.

The account of Joseph Crawford, Committee of William Milligan, a lunatic, late of Mount Pleasant township.

The account of Robert S. Ent, administrator of Oscar F. Ent, deceased, who was Committee of Thomas Kressler a lunatic late of Scott township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Prothonotary's Office, Prothy.
April 1, 1878.

WOMAN.

By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable medicine that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, with vouchers of purchase, cheerfully refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, **I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.**

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to women not mentioned here. In all affections of this nature, my Favorite Prescription works cures—**the marvel of the world.** This medicine I do not extol as a cure-all, but it admirably fulfills **a singleness of purpose,** being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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sep. 28, '77-1f

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SIZE OF PELLETS.

Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Maltum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, **scarcely larger than a mustard seed,** that can be easily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each little **Purgative Pellet** represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in drug-shops. From their wonderful cathartic power, in comparison to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect; but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized and modified,